# NOTE XXXIV.

# THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS PACHYTERIA

DESCRIBED BY

**C. RITSEMA Cz.**

## *Pachyteria Pasteuri*, n. sp. ♂.

Resembling *Pachyteria Lambii* Pasc. from Penang or from the coast opposite the island, judging from the description and figure [1]), but in the new species the colors are darker and the punctuation of the bright colored basal half of the elytra is less dense.

Length from the front margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 24 mm., breadth at the shoulders 8 mm. — Nearly glabrous, subnitid. The head and the pronotum very dark reddish brown, brighter however on the face and on the base of the mandibles; the four basal joints of the antennae, as well as the extreme base of the 5th joint, black, the 3rd and the 4th joint covered with a black velvety pubescence; the 5th and succeeding joints pale ochreous. — The scutellum blackish brown. — The basal half of the elytra reddish ochraceous [2]) with two dark longitudinal lines, indicating the costae; the apical half black with faint metallic tinges

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1) Proceed. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 519; pl. 43, fig. 6.

2) This color is slightly continued backwards along the suture.

and covered with a short black pubescence. — Body underneath and legs black, with blue and violet tinges; the anterior tibiae covered on the inside and the anterior tarsi covered above with an ochraceous pubescence.

The head is strongly but not densely punctured with the exception of the pubescent inter-antennary ridge which has a very fine and dense punctuation; a narrow and deep groove runs from the base of the clypeus up to the vertex where it ends in a smooth space; the sides of the mandibles have a few fine punctures near the base. The antennae are rather short and stout, reaching slightly beyond the middle of the black apical half of the elytra; the scape is densely punctured, and provided on the frontside with a shallow longitudinal groove; the 3rd joint nearly as long as the 4th and 5th taken together, the following slightly decreasing in length, the apical one, however, somewhat longer than the penultimate.

The raised disk of the pronotum is covered with rather regular and partly confluent transverse wrinkles which on the basal half are interrupted in the middle by a smooth space; the interspaces between the wrinkles are provided with large punctures; the anterior constricted portion is followed in the middle by a broad and smooth semilunar impression; the middle of the sides is armed with a strong toothlike angle which is smooth. The scutellum is of a regular triangular shape with very acute apex; it is impressed along the middle and covered with distinct punctures.

The elytra taper gradually from a little beyond the shoulders; the apices are narrowly and separately rounded and consequently dehiscent; the ochraceous basal half is not closely covered with large punctures which bear a short uncolored hair; on the black colored apical half the punctuation is fine and dense and covered with a short black pubescence.

The under surface of the head and prothorax is transversely wrinkled; the meso- and metasternum are very finely and densely punctured on the sides, but towards the middle (which shows an impressed longitudinal line) the punctures become larger and wider apart; the intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum is formed as in the majority of the species (no tubercle with V-shaped recess); the abdomen is finely and distantly punctured; the 5th ventral segment faintly emarginate, with broadly rounded hind angles; the legs are strongly punctured, and the posterior femora reach beyond the apices of the elytra.

*Hab.* Nias Island. — A single specimen, presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. J. D. Pasteur to whom the species is dedicated.

### *Pachyteria lugubris*, n. sp. ♂.

Easily distinguished by its dark coloration being entirely greenish- or bluish black, with the intermediate antennal joints partly brownish yellow and the elytra provided, a little beyond the middle, with a narrow transverse band of pale yellowish hairs; the prothorax is not at all armed at the sides.

Length from the anterior margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 32 mm., breadth at the shoulders 9¼ mm. — Above opaque and of a greenish black color, the legs subnitid and, as well as the metasternum, dark blue with faint green tinges; sparsely covered with extremely short black hairs which, however, are closely set on the inter-antennary ridge, on the front- and basal margin and the disk of the pronotum, on the scutellum and across the middle of the elytra giving these parts a velvety appearance. In the velvety streak of the elytra, a little beyond their middle, a very narrow sinuate band of pale yellowish hairs is present, which touches neither the suture nor the lateral margins. The apical half of the 3rd antennal joint, the entire 4th, 5th and 6th, as well as an apical spot on the inner side of the 7th joint brownish yellow, partly (from abrasion?) covered with short black hairs; the anterior tibiae covered on the inside with an ochreous pubescence, the coxae, the mesosternum, the hind margin of the metasternum and that of the ventral segments with a dense silvery pile.

The head is rugosely sculptured on the vertex and behind the eyes, but these rugose regions are separated by a smooth, sparsely punctured space; the space between the under margin of the eyes and the base of the mandibles smooth, sparsely punctured; the inter-antennary ridge is densely covered with a fine sculpturing and with short black hairs, and is separated from the clypeus by a smooth space with raised lateral margins and divided by an impressed line which extends down to the base of the clypeus; the clypeus itself is convex in a transverse direction, rather densely covered with punctures on its basal half, the punctures decreasing in number and size towards the contracted front portion which is impunctate and of a bright chestnut color; the labrum is short, strongly transverse and finely punctured; the sides of the mandibles are strongly punctured on their basal half, very finely on the apical one. The antennae are proportionately short, reaching hardly to the elytral band, and considerably thickened in the middle; the scape is rather short, toothed at the apex, strongly and densely punctured and with a shallow roundish impression at the base in front; the 3rd joint is slightly curved and becomes gradually thicker towards the end, it is not quite so long as the 4th and 5th taken together, the 4th—7th subequal, the following joints slightly decreasing in length, but the apical joint again somewhat longer.

The prothorax large; the sides without any trace of spine or tooth, slightly converging towards the front margin, much more broadly rounded towards the base than anteriorly; the front- and basal margin bisinuate; the disk flat, scabrous, bordered anteriorly, at some distance from the front margin, by a transverse line which is enlarged and impunctate in the middle, at the sides by an oblique line which is deeply impressed in the middle, and at the base by a smooth transverse line; moreover a trace of a central longitudinal line may be observed. The under surface of the prothorax is finely, evenly and very densely punctured, forming a dull lustreless surface which, at the sides, extends up to the oblique line of demarkation of the disk, but leaving free the contracted front portion which is finely wrinkled, and the intercoxal part which is covered with a silvery pile. The scutellum is rather broad, the sides slightly converging, suddenly narrowed a little before the end.

The elytra are gradually narrowing towards the apices which are conjointly rounded; their surface is scabrous, but the sculpturing becomes finer and finer towards the end; traces of longitudinal costae are present at the base.

The intercoxal part of the prosternum is rounded, convex along the middle and has slightly raised edges, that of the mesosternum is angularly impressed anteriorly, shallowly grooved along the middle and broadly notched behind. The metasternum is distantly covered with large and with small punctures and has an impressed line along the middle. The legs are punctured, the posterior ones more strongly than the others. The abdomen without distinct punctures; the 5th ventral segment broadly and deeply emarginate, the 6th broadly but less deeply. The apical dorsal segment is triangular, and minutely notched at the tip; it is punctured but has a smooth line along the middle.

*Hab.* Nias Island. — A single specimen, presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. J. D. Pasteur.

N. B. This is the third *Pachyteria*-species known from Nias; the first species described from that island is *Pachyteria niassensis* Gahan (Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XII, 1890, p. 161).

### *Pachyteria borneoensis*, n. sp. ♂.

No doubt this species is closely allied to *Pachyteria insignita* Pasc. from Penang or from the coast opposite the island [1]), but differs from it in the distribution of the colors on the elytra and antennae, whereas nothing is said in the description about the particular sculpturing of the prosternum which I observe in the specimen before me.

Length from the anterior margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra 36 mm., breadth at the shoulders 11 mm. — Above subopaque, covered with minute hairs which are of the same color as the derm whereon they occur; beneath subnitid, the coxae, sides of meso- and metasternum and hind margin of the three basal ventral segments covered with a glithering greyish pile; the bands on the ventral segments strongly narrowed or interrupted in the middle. — The head, prothorax and scutellum black, the former however with the exception of the luteous labrum, mandibles [2]), palpi and upper margin of the antennary tubers; the six basal joints of the antennae luteous, the remaining five black, the 7th however brown on the inside; the smaller basal half of the elytra luteous, the larger apical half black with a green tinge; underneath black with metallic blue tinges on the metasternum and abdomen; the legs luteous with the coxae partly and the larger apical half of the posterior femora (with the exception of the extreme apex) black, the intermediate femora with an infuscate spot on the hinder surface of the swollen portion.

The head rugosely punctured on the vertex and behind the eyes, the cheeks with a few large punctures, the sides of the mandibles finely punctate; the inter-antennary ridge divided by a narrow but deep groove, very finely punctured above, irregularly punctured in front, the large

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1) Proceed. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 520.

2) The tips of the mandibles are dusky.

punctures confluent in a longitudinal direction; the clypeus rather distantly punctured; the labrum large, deeply emarginate anteriorly, finely and sparingly punctured. The antennae slender, the scape short, rather strongly but not densely punctured, sharply spined at the top and provided, inwardly from the spine, with an infuscate round spot; the 3rd joint not quite so long as the 4th and 5th together, the 4th—6th equal in length to one-another, the remainder slightly decreasing in length, the apical joint, however, decidedly longer than the penultimate one.

The prothorax broad, its sides rounded anteriorly and strongly angulated behind the middle; the angle terminating in an acute point; the raised disk finely rugose, densely covered with a velvety black pubescence, with a smooth space at the middle of the base, the upper surface of the lateral angles smooth, almost impunctate; the contracted anterior- and basal portion irregularly wrinkled and punctate. The under surface of the prothorax is very densely and evenly punctured, forming a dull lustreless surface which is also to be seen from above between the front margin and the tip of the lateral angles; the contracted front portion is transversely wrinkled, the intercoxal part sparsely punctured. The scutellum triangular, slightly longer than broad at the base, densely covered with a black pubescence.

The elytra slightly narrowing towards the apices which are emarginate; they are densely covered with punctures which decrease in size towards the end, and show each three slightly raised smoother costae.

The metasternum and abdomen have large punctures irregularly scattered over the surface, and along the middle of the former a fine raised line is present. The 5th ventral segment is broadly and deeply emarginate behind; the 6th segment, which is narrower and in the middle impunctate, faintly emarginate. The femora are strongly punctured, the tibiae much more finely so. The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum without tubercle and V-shaped recess.

*Hab.* Sagoo near Sarawak (Bornèo). — A single specimen in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Leyden Museum, March 1892.

Postscript. A new species of the allied genus *Zonopterus* has been recently described by Mr. A. F. Nonfried, viz. *Zonopterus Redemanni* Nonfr., from Ceylon. (Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Jahrg. 1891, 2$^{tes}$ Heft 1)), S. 274).

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1) Published in March 1892.